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United States Department of Agriculture,

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

C. L. MARLATT, *Chairman;* W. A. ORTON, GEO. B. SUDWORTH, W. D. HUNTER, KARL F. KELLERMAN, R. C. ALTHOUSE, *Secretary.*

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NOVEMBER, 1917.

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THE PINK BOLLWORM SITUATION IN TEXAS.

The outbreak of the pink bollworm near Beaumont, Tex., reported in the October number, seems to have been limited to a single small field near the Beaumont cotton oil mill and to two fields, distant, respectively, 9 and 15 miles from the mill. It further develops that these fields had been planted with seed obtained from this mill, seed which the results plainly indicate must have been a part of the stock received from Mexico in 1916. The single small field near the mill was fortunately the only cotton within 6 miles of the mill, and this field with the other two fields referred to have been subjected to the same thorough-going clean-up operations that were given to the infested area at Hearne, Tex.

Shortly after the discovery of this sporadic outbreak tributary to the Beaumont mill, this mill was accidentally burned, leaving some thousand tons of partly charred unconsumed cottonseed, some of which originated in the three infested fields referred to. To prevent this seed becoming a further source of distribution of the pink bollworm it is now being collected and conveyed under the supervision of agents of this department to a mill in the city of Houston where it will be ground up with the exercise of every possible precaution to prevent scattering of the seed and with subsequent thorough-going clean-up of the mill and also of the cars used for the conveyance of the seed.

The infestation which was first reported at Anahuac on Trinity Bay has developed into a much more serious situation and is being met by the exercise of the full Federal and State powers. The infestation by the pink bollworm

in this district has been determined to extend along the entire eastern shore of the bay for a distance of 15 or 20 miles and to a depth of 4 or 5 miles, involving all the cotton grown in that region. Other isolated infested fields have been found to the north of the bay and a considerable area to the west of the bay, giving a total infested area of upward of 5,000 acres. The source of this infestation has not been definitely determined. There is no record of any movement of Mexican cotton seed to this immediate region for planting and no cotton mill in Texas which received seed from Mexico seems to be directly involved. Two possible theories to account for this infestation have been advanced: (1) That some planter several years ago introduced Egyptian seed into the district, possibly even before the quarantine against foreign seed went into effect in 1913; and (2) that some ship load or schooner load of cotton seed from Tampico, Mexico, en route to Galveston may have been wrecked at the mouth of the bay in the great storm of 1915 and the seed washed up on the shores of the bay. It is known that as a result of this great storm quantities of cotton seed were so washed up on the shores of the bay, and in some instances carried many miles inland by the high water. The widespread character and intensity of the infestation indicates that the pink bollworm must have been in this region for at least two years. Fortunately this district is a rather isolated one, surrounded for the most part at least by wide stretches of country where no cotton is grown. A large force of experts and laborers to the number of several thousand has been assembled here and the clean-up operations are being pushed with the utmost speed and thoroughness.

THE PINK BOLLWORM SITUATION IN MEXICO.

An expert of this department, Mr. August Busck, has made three trips to Mexico in respect to the pink bollworm, the last of these trips extending from the middle of August to the middle of November, 1917. In the first two trips preliminary surveys were made to determine the general extent of the pink bollworm infestation in Mexico. The last trip was made in conjunction with the commission appointed by the Mexican Government to study more particularly the pink bollworm situation in the Laguna. The surveys in Mexico show so far the apparent freedom of the Monterey district from this pest, nor has it been found at any point immediately contiguous to the United States. The nearest point of infestation in Mexico is in the Allende district, some 30 miles south of Eagle Pass. There is also possibility of infestation in some abandoned fields near Monterey where the imported Egyptian seed was planted in 1912 and the infestation by this insect started.

Very important results have followed the conferences of the Mexican pink bollworm commission and Mr. Busck with the leading planters of the Laguna district. As a result of these conferences definite recommendations were made to the Government of Mexico at Mexico City. These recommendations have been approved by the Mexican Government and already in part acted upon.

The Mexican Government has issued (Nov. 15) a decree prohibiting the transportation of cotton seed and hulls from the Laguna district and providing for the disinfection of cotton and the cleaning and certification of railway cars coming from the district to prevent such cotton and cars from becoming the carriers of pink bollworm larvæ with cotton seed.

Arrangements have been made in cooperation with the planters and the Government also looking to the prohibition of the growth of cotton in the Laguna for three years, beginning 1919, and the prohibition of the growth of cotton in the Allende district for a term of three years to take effect at once, namely, for the crop season of 1918.

Another important result of the conferences held in the Laguna with the Mexican commission and planters and the subsequent negotiations in Mexico City has been the planning of the establishment of an experiment station in the Laguna to study the pink bollworm and to conduct field experiments with the growth of crops in substitution for cotton. This experiment station will be under the general direction of Mr. Busck. Mr. Eduardo G. Tejada, of Monterey, Mexico, has been commissioned to take charge of the field experiment station, and it is expected to add to the force one or more American experts to conduct the technical studies of the pink bollworm in relation to its biology and to direct control measures. Arrangements have already been made with some ten of the principal planters of the Laguna to assign each a 125-acre tract for field experiments, the planters agreeing to plant and cultivate these tracts under the direction of this department, but at the cost in all details of the work of the planters themselves.

The limitation, so far as now known, of the pink bollworm in Mexico to the Laguna district and to the rather isolated and small area at Allende, with the possible infestation of some abandoned fields near Monterey, indicates a much more favorable situation than had been anticipated, and with the hearty cooperation which is now being afforded by the Mexican Government and the planters concerned, as evidenced by the existing Laguna quarantine and by the proposed cessation of cotton culture, there is more than a reasonable outlook that this insect may be completely eradicated in Mexico. In other words, energetic and drastic work where necessary in the two Republics may eliminate the pink bollworm and safeguard for many years to come the cotton cultures of North America from this apparently worst-of-all cotton insect pests.

C. L. Marlatt, *Chairman of Board.*

ARTICLES FROM CHINA PACKED IN COTTON WASTE CONTAINING SEED MAY BE PROHIBITED ENTRY.

November 26, 1917.

The honorable the Secretary of State.

Sir: Under date of June 27, 1917, you were advised that this department's attention had been called to the fact that considerable quantities of cotton waste containing seeds were being brought to this country in the form of packing for glassware, china, and similar articles from Japan, and that such material is dangerous on account of the possibility of its carrying pink bollworm larvæ in the contained cotton seeds. It was suggested at that time that your department take suitable steps through the consular officers to bring the matter to the attention of the Japanese shippers, impressing upon them the advisability of utilizing material other than cotton waste containing seeds for packing purposes.

It has now come to our attention that crockery, porcelain, etc., similarly wrapped with cotton waste, are being imported from China. It is suggested, therefore, that a warning be transmitted through the consular service to Chinese exporters to the effect that unless the practice is discontinued it may be necessary to refuse entry of articles so packed or require their disinfection as a condition of entry.

Respectfully,

D. F. Houston, *Secretary.*

(T. D. 37416) CERTIFICATION OF NURSERY STOCK—AUSTRALIAN POTATOES PROHIBITED.

CHANGE IN THE INSPECTION SERVICE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES REGARDING CERTIFICATION OF NURSERY STOCK. FURTHER IMPORTATION OF POTATOES FROM AUSTRALIA PROHIBITED.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 19, 1917.*

To collectors and other officers of the customs:

Your attention is invited to copies of service and regulatory announcements, Federal Horticultural Board 44, September, 1917, issue, which have been forwarded by mail to all coast and border port collectors for proper distribution among the ports of your respective districts, and by which you will be governed. Additional copies can be had if desired.

The Secretary of Agriculture has requested that particular attention be called to the additions and changes in the inspection service of foreign countries in relation to certification of nursery stock, to the further prohibition of potatoes from Australia, and to the list of current quarantine and other restrictive orders.

L. S. ROWE, *Assistant Secretary.*

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS IN ARIZONA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, November 9, 1917.

POSTMASTER:

In connection with the previous instructions of this office (see supplements to the Postal Guide for October, 1915, and January and February, 1916) relating to the terminal inspection of plants and plant products subject thereto when addressed to places in Arizona, you are informed that provision has been made for the maintenance of facilities for such inspection at the places in Arizona named below:

Clarkdale.	Lakeside.	Springerville.
Clifton.	Mesa.	St. Johns.
Cochise.	Nogales.	Tempe.
Douglas.	Parker.	Thatcher.
Duncan.	Phoenix.	Tucson.
Flagstaff.	Prescott.	Yuma.
Holbrook.	Safford.	
Kingman.	Snowflake.	

Therefore you will hereafter, upon receiving the required postage, as prescribed by paragraph 3, section 478¼, Postal Laws and Regulations, send to the place named in the list which is nearest to your office parcels addressed for delivery at your office containing plants or plant products which are subject to terminal inspection.

A. M. DOCKERY.
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

QUARANTINE ORDERS.

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign.

DOMESTIC QUARANTINES.

Date palms.—Quarantine No. 6, with regulations: Prohibits the interstate movement of date palms or date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Cal., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Cal.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex.; except in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed in the Notice of Quarantine, on account of two injurious scale insects, to wit, the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 9: Prohibits the importation of cotton seed and cottonseed hulls from the Territory of Hawaii on account of the pink bollworm.

Hawaiian fruits.—Quarantine No. 13, revised, with regulations: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii of all fruits and vegetables, in the natural or raw state, except in manner or method or under conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly and the melon fly.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii and Porto Rico of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungus diseases of the sugar cane known to occur in these Territories.

Cotton.—Quarantine No. 23, revised, with regulations: Prohibits the movement of cotton from Hawaii to the continental United States, except in accordance with the regulations prescribed in the Notice of Quarantine, on account of the pink bollworm.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes, and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 26: Prohibits the interstate movement of five-leafed pines, currant and gooseberry plants from all States east of and including the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana to points outside of this area; prohibits, further, the interstate movement of five-leafed pines and black-currant plants to points outside the area comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York.

Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 27, with regulations: Prohibits the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined towns and territory, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area of stone or quarry products and of the plants and the plant products listed therein until such stone or quarry products and plants and plant products have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and certified to be free from the gipsy moth or the brown-tail moth, or both, as the case may be. This quarantine covers portions of the New England States.

FOREIGN QUARANTINES.

Irish potato.—Quarantine No. 3: Prohibits the importation of the common or Irish potato from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary on account of the disease known as potato wart.

Mexican fruits.—Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Prohibits the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes, and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Prohibits the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland of all five-leafed pines and all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*, on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Cotton seed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 8, as amended, with regulations: Prohibits the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, of cotton seed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties and cottonseed hulls, on account of the pink bollworm.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12: Prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seeds of the avocado or alligator pear, on account of the avocado weevil.

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 15: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungus diseases of the sugar cane occurring in such countries. There are no restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19: Prohibits the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus" as used in this quarantine includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe *Citratæ*.

European pines.—Quarantine No. 20: Prohibits, on account of the European pine-shoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*), the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by quarantine.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, as amended: Prohibits the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan and adjacent islands in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, on account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported on compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruit.—Quarantine No. 28: Prohibits the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, on account of citrus canker, except that oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported on compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specifically provided for in the plant-quarantine act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below have been brought under such regulation:

Nursery stock.—Nursery stock is entered under regulations requiring a permit, foreign certification and marking, reporting arrival and distribution, and inspection at destination. The term "nursery stock" includes all field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits, and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation, except field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots.

Irish potatoes.—The importation of Irish potatoes is prohibited altogether from the countries enumerated in the potato quarantine. Potatoes may be admitted from other foreign countries in accordance with the order of December 22, 1913, bringing the entry of potatoes under restriction on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. The following countries have qualified for the importation of potatoes under the regulations issued under said order: Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Cuba, Bermuda, and the Dominion of Canada. The regulations issued under this order have been amended so as to permit, free of any restrictions whatsoever under the plant-quarantine act, the importation of potatoes from any foreign country into the Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii for local use only and from the Dominion of Canada and Bermuda into the United States or any of its Territories or districts.

Avocado or alligator pear.—The order of February 27, 1914, prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado or alligator pear, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted only through the port of New York and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small, purple, thin-skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age is prohibited.

Cotton.—The order of April 27, 1915, prohibits the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations apply in part to cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, in Mexico.

Corn.—The order of March 1, 1917 (Amendment No. 1, with Regulations, to Notice of Quarantine No. 24), prohibits the importation of Indian corn or maize in the raw or unmanufactured state from the countries and localities listed in Notice of Quarantine No. 24, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious diseases of Indian corn.

Cottonseed products.—The order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries, and a second order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said orders, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

Citrus fruits.—The order of June 27, 1917 (Notice of Quarantine No. 28, with Regulations), prohibits the importation from the countries and localities listed therein of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, excepting only oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties), on account of the citrus canker disease. Oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order.

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